

EDITOR'S CHAT.

M You Cannot Have Everything Your Own Way, Do Not Pull Out.

You all know of a little girl who, when things do not go her own way, says: "If you do that (or don't do it) I will take my

dolls and go home." carry into work and play the same intolerant spirit. If the game goes wrong they sulk or scold, in despair, or charge crockedness and double deal-

ing upon their fellows. If all goes well they are gny and joyous, arrogantly so, sometimes. If things go against them time. they are as much to be feared as the fairy bears and hobgoblins our old Norse ancestors dreaded so

For our Norse ancestors always find it easier to fight a known foe, tigers and lions and such like, than they did the unseen things of bog and wold and roaring sea. And so we fear the fault-finders and the general complainants all around us more than we do the real obstacles that beset our paths, such as hard work and brisk competition, and dull

markets, and the early and late frosts. It is a good thing to pull all together, and what we lose in this we are certain to gain in that. We cannot all think alike and act alike. It is the good common mean we should seek to strike always trying to see and feel and think as others do, since it is only through our understanding of things as a whole that we can hope to engraft ourselves on a

There is strength in unity, in association, in comparison. Things are not all done at once. There must be a seed time before a harvest; a sleeping before a waking; a Winter before a Summer; the blackness of earthly night before the radiance of Paradise. Even God took time to create the universe; he might have blown it into shape with a

GOOD BREEDING. "What is good breeding?"

So asks a C. C. friend in good faith. Let us see if we can answer and be practical. Have you ever seen a thoroughbred horse? So quiet, so gentle, so placid. Drive him along the street, and he cares nothing at all for the rush and roar. He gives no heed to the locomotive, to the

electric cars. He looks straight ahead, and steps as

daintily as a lady going to her first ball. But when the broad boulevard or the open common is reached, and the master gives him the rein, away he flies with the speed of the wind until the same hand checks the rein and brings him down to a gentle walk again.

Contrast the thoroughbred with your pretentions lunkhead, whose sire was a plow borse, and whose mother moped with a garbage cart. He comes in from the farm, sleek and fat and showy. He rears and cavorts and plunges about in his efforts to prove himself the king of the turf, and shies and jumps at every little disturbance or obstacle. Here is a race horse for you, he would have you know. The boulevard or the open common is reached and his master gives him the rein. But courage and strength have been exhausted, and he

is too hot and nervous to respond to whip or curb. Can you not make the application readily enough? To be thoroughbred is to be master of yourself and your powers; to make yourself amenable to authority; to try all things, test all things. prove all things; to be thorough, self-reliant, unmoved by things great or smail; to hoard your resources and cherish your powers for the race set before you. To recognize the controlling hand of God, whether to hold you firm in beaten paths | to build, when we reach an age of responsibility, or to speed you like the wind in ways you know not of. This it is to be thoroughbred.

OLLA BELL HOTHAM SPEAKS. Olla Bell Hotham gives her ideas of happy homes in the following pleasant letter, growing out of the discussion as to whether the homes where children are or those where they are not are the happiest.

DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I cannot agree with Eva that the happiest homes are those without children. My observations have proved to me that the reverse is true. Home is not home in the true sense of the word

LET US LOVE THE CHILDREN.

without children. As one of my friends once said, "It is like a ship without an anchor. 'A home without children! It is like a lantern and no candle; a garden and no flowers; a vine

and no grapes; a brook, and no water gurgling and

gushing in its channel." Mutual love for their children strengthens the love that husband and wife feel for each other. The best and brightest and happiest homes know of are those of people in ordinary circumstances, and there are children in those homes. And somehow the wife and mother finds time to think and plan for her husband's happiness, and he thinks no other woman can do things as well as his wife; that no other children can compare with his; that there is no place like his own home. Love unides there, and there is no dissension

their children to useful manhood and womanhood they mus co-operate with each other; that National life depends on the home life, The clasp of a little child's hand is stronger than bands of steel; the influence of a little child is more potent than we dream of. There is a little girl in our home whose preity

tween husband and wife. They realize that to rear

baby ways win all hearts. She rules the household right royally, and makes her wants known in an Without ber our home would not seem rightsome of the light and gladness would be gone on

of our lives. Let each think for himself in this as in al things, yet, to my mind, the ideal home is the home where children laugh and make merry; where they make known their childish wants and cares, and tell their little joys as only children can. And I think sometimes that we grown folks are more slow to sympathize with them than we ought to be Let us love the children. Loyally, yours-

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Olla Bell Hotham, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Few Excellent Dishes for the Home Table Quickly and Economically Made. POTATO OMELET.

If you have never tried a potato omelet you wil be surprised to know what an excellent dish it is. Boil in a glass of milk one half cup of mashed potato. Beat the whites and yolks of five eggs In a buttered pan, in a very hot oven. Or put a duty. She proves by her later life tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, turn in the omelet until it browns, roll over and serve. A teaspoonful of chopped onion improves the dish. APPLE-TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Soak a tescupful of tapioca over night, and in the morning boil until tender. Core and pare some tart apples; stew them in a little water, flavor with | Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, cinnamon, sweeten them, and much them through a sieve. Beat the yolks of three eggs; mix apple, tapioca, and egg all together and bake in an oven Cool partly, and serve with cream.

This pudding is nice when you are making white cake and want to use up the yolks. If you like, you can beat up the eggs, add a few spoonfuls of fine sugar, and spread over the top. Place in the oven until the m-ringue is set.

PRACTICAL BINTS. To preserve lemons a long time, pack in a jar and cover with buttermilk. Take one out and rinse it off when you want to use it, and you will

find it plump and fresh. To keep cranberries plump and fresh, put then in a jar and cover them with water. They will

keep for months. To clean English currents, pick out bits of sticks and stones, and rub well with dry flour between your hands. Then wash in cold water quickly, spread over paper or cloths to absorb the moisture, dry well, and place in jars, ready for use. Fruit-stained garments or table-lines can be

made pure and white by soaking them well in whisky. Put a little borng in the water when you clean glass. Avoid soap in washing, as it will make the glass look greasy unless thoroughly rubbed.

To renovate sponges sonk them in vinegar and wash thoroughly. To remove fruit stains from your fingers dip them in strong tea.

To clean zinc apply lard, and then rub thor eughly with plenty of cloths. Cover stained marble overnight with unslacker

lime, and in the morning wash well.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Papers Called Forth by the National Progress Committee, and More Subjects Pro pounded.

CHARACTER AND CHARACTER STUDIES. The National Progress Committee offered a copy of Gen. Lew Wallace's Intest work, "The Prince Now, there are more people than little girls who of India," for the best paper on the subject of "Character and Character Studies," and at the same time gave a list of noted characters in drama. If the balance of trade is against them they give up and fiction for discussion and comparison. Two of the papers prepared appear herewith, not having been received in time for the first dates announced The Committee will announce the awards in due

> FUTURE AWARDS. The Progress Committee will award a handsome book for the best paper on any subject announced Papers to be brief and to the point. The Committee desires the best efforts of members writing, and trusts that we shall feel encouraged by receiving many papers. All papers should be forwarded to the Chairman, A. L. Senman, 2710 A. Sheridan avenue, St. Louis, as early as possible after this an-

JUDGES. The judges will be the Committee; viz., A. L. Seaman, Chairman; Emma K. Martin, H. Earl Coudin, and Kate B. Sherwood, ex officio.

SECOND SUBJECT. "Prince of India," by Lew Wallace. The writer of the best paper will receive an elegant book. Read, think, and keep the Committee supplied with material for each issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, our weekly medium for discussion. The best papers will be published, with a summary of all papers received, to conclude each dis-

Signed-Amos L. Seaman, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; Emma K. Martin, H. Earl Coudin,



ANNIE COOPER.

Annie Cooper, Corinth, Miss., has been a C. C. nember for over a year, and is very much attached to the Club, and loves to read the letters from old ddiers. She is an ardent admirer of all things good and beautiful, and an active worker in the ethodist Church. Hight, five feet six inches; weight, 117 pounds; dark hair and eyes. She would like letters and calls from members

CHARACTER AND CHARACTER STUDIES. By Alice W. Hampton, Pomona, Tenn. Character is what the world sees of the real man woman. People are souls, not bodies, and charcter is the impress of the soul upon its outward surroundings. It is a definite something we begin

and doubtless are building through all the eterni-Character is formed much by environments much by hereditary tendencies, and, more than all, by the ideals, good or bad, of the person who is building it. It is something that may be molded early life by the influence of the persons with whom the child lives or comes in contact in its

daily life. Very much depends upon home training. Pace high ideals before a child, and jar not his tender ensibilities by the inconsistencies of his precentors and you are helping his character to grow toward the good. Character catches some tint or molding from

every association with which it comes in contact, rom the cradle to the grave. A determination to find some good in every character around us will help our own characters to take on some of that good when discovered. We cannot associate with evil and long sustain good characters. We cannot sociate with good and long remain evil. Books and what we read are the food we give our character. Show me what you read and I will tell you who you are. I have heard people say, "I am not so weak minded, that what I read affects It would be just as reasonable to say, "What

eat affects not my body." Sow bad books, and reap bad characters. Sow good books, and reap good characters. Sow weak, insipid books, and reap weak, insipid characters. Bad reading can overthrow a good character good reading can build up a bad one. No character ever becomes so perfect in this world that we cannot find a weak point or a flaw in it. No character

ever becomes so evil but that some little good may be found in it. Character study is one of the most interesting, aborbing studies in the world. The best field for it is the people around us. If we look upon our neighbors as builders of characters, and note that our nearness to them is changing their structure some way, we can more fully realize what character is,

LUCILE IN "LUCILE." One character conceived by an author, that of Lucile in "Lucile," by Owen Meredith, appears very lifelike and real to me. Now, that character grew, or was builded, through the whole book. First we hear of her as an untutored girl, driving love from her by her own easy yielding to it, When her girlhood lover goes to her after years of separation, though pledged to another woman, he feels a thrill at her touch. The passionate girl whose love wearied him once, stands a queenly woman before him. The old love masters him, the new love is forgotten, and he pleads for her hand, Lord Alfred notes the improvement in her charicter, and, man-like, little dreams that the very pain he gave her in years gone by was a strong factor in producing this beauty and strength Lucile, knowing him pledged to another, shows the weakness in her character by yielding to his entreaties and allowing the old love to sway her nce more. How, like a woman whose heart had earned for his love for years, when the nobility of er character reasserts itself, its strength is shown separately; stir into the milk and bake 15 minutes his vows, while she turns to a life of sacrifice and

> "There is a purpose in pain. Otherwis devisish." Her influence changed the wily, passion-cursed Due de Luvios to the brave General and a forgiving, noble man. The last act the book gives of him shows that Lucile has helped him to build out of ruins a noble character.

"No life And all life not be purer and stronger thereby."

HAMLET IN "HAMLET." By Marie W. Oliver, Fairfield, Iowa. The peculiar qualities impressed by nature of babit on a person, which distinguishes him from others, is character. Character may also be defined as a person's reputation for good or evil. Character is formed by repeated imitation of acts. which become consolidated into habits and determine our actions for good or evil. The formation of good and noble character is of the highest im-portance to every person. When we have praciced good actions a while they become easy, and when they are easy we begin to take pleasure in them; and when they please us we do them frequently, and by frequency of acts they grow into habits which, when once formed, are not easily

It is intellect that gives most force and complexity to character. Education, circumstances, and surroundings are potent factors in its formation. Literature leaves lasting impressions; so only good literature should be read. Hamlet is the highest type of intellectual char-

acter that Shakspere portrays. He was the man of impassioned reason. He was a thinker to whom he possible had assumed the importance of the eal. He was much given to casuistry and easy philosophizing. He had an innate disposition to criticize all things, and evidently studied the char-

Acters of those around him.

Horatto, his friend, appreciated his affability, his princely courtesy, his far-reaching thought, and subtle insight. He was an elegant and accomplished gentleman for his time, and a thoughtful man of good impulse; but he went through life looking about him with scorn on all who were inferior to himself, and to this he gave utterance in polished jeers, cutting sareasm, and bitter ridicule.
He loved few men well enough to talk with them
carnestly and admit them to real acquaintance with
his soul. He had very few intimate friends. One Company, of Philadelphia, have been awarded of his passions was that form of ambition which the Highest Prize Medal for Root beer by the consists in his love of dignified position and power, World's Fair Commission.

in his place however wrongfully.

His was one of those natures into which wrong enters as a thorn to wound and rankle, not as an incentive to rouse endeavor. He was a cynic and a humorist. His irony was fine and cutting, but his humor was often broad. He was a man of clear and quick intellectual perceptions, and strong, sound judgment, but he was constitutionally irresolute, purposeless, and procrastinating. We may learn from Hamlet that a man may have accomplishments, grace, kindliness, high thoughts, and good impulses, and a will that stands firmly against attacks; and yet, if he has not strong and

earnest desire which compels him to put his im-pulses into action; if he be not ballasted with

principle and impelled by purpose, he will be blown

without the enterprise and hardness of nature which would enable him to win these for himself.

He loved to be gracious and courteous to those around him, and he desired to stand upon that elevation, coming from which his grace and courtesy

would be highly prized. But he had not the daring

and self-assertion to put another down who stood

about by every wind of fortune and drawn into the quicksand of irresolution.

MYRTLE CLARKE. Myrtle Clarke, Milford, Ill., daughter of W. J. Clarke, Co. B. 48th O io, a native of Ohio, but now a resident of Illinois, is a blonde, five feet six inches tall, and weighs 135 pounds. She is a dressmaker by occupation, and is fond of music and fun.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Something of Our Basy Workers, and What They are Doing in the Divisions. The appointment of M. Warner Hargrove as Sec: etary-General gives good satisfaction. He is a worker. So, give him your assistance and his work

will be well done. Though relieved of much hard work this year, as the working head of THE TRIBUNE Guards, Past Adj't-Gen. Seaman is busy with plans for the good of the Order as Charman of the Progress Com- Christian religion." mittee. Show yourself progressive by progressing along the lines of work marked out.

Nina Ballou, Newtonville, Ill., one of the Old Guard in C. C. work, writes congratulations upon the work of Convention and progress of the Guards. Thanks, and come again.

Our toyal C. C. Guards of Saugus, Mass., Simeon
Williams and Annie L., celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage Sept. 22 in right royal long and prosper.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. STONEHAM, MASS., Sept. 3, 1893.

To OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF N. T. C. C. GUARDS: As Quarternmster General of the Guards, I have honor to submit the following report for the year ending Sept. 1, 1893, delayed by my inability to be present at fourth annual Reunion, Sept, 20, 1892, cash in benefit fund...... eash in general fund..... 

Total Andersonv lle Prison-Pen Fund. Dr. Sept. 20, 1892, eash. Oct. 11, 1892, cash. 17 60 Cr.

Sept. 1, 1893, by balance ... Per capita tax received by Adjutant-General from Sept. 20, 1892, to Aug. 21, 1893, inclusive \$115.52. One-balf, or \$57.76, to each general and benefit funds. Benefit Fund. Dr.

Sept. 20, 1892, cash. Aug. 21, 1893, cash... Cr. Sept. 1, 1893, loan to general fund... Sept. 1, 1893, balance. General Fund. Dr. Sept. 20, 1892, cash. Aug. 21, 1893, cash. Sept. 1, 1893, loan, beneficial fund...

Disbursed as per vouchers: Sept. 29, 1892, postage (Entertainment Com-Nov. 1, 1892, 50 badges (Reunion, 1892.)...... Dec. 31, 1892, A. L. Seaman (services to Sept. 20, 1892),... 1893, printing ... 1893, postage and office Ex. A.-G... Aug. 24, 1893, 100 bauges, fourth Reunion..... Sept. 4, 1893, hall rent, fourth Reunion....... 15 00

Sept. 1, 1893, cash in A. P. P. fund. Sept. 1, 1893, cash in benefit fund ... Said amount (\$154.96) on deposit in Stoneham Five Cent Savings Bank. Respectfully submitted MARY I., BEST, Quartermaster-General.

Stoneham, Mass. ATTENTION, OHIO C. C. GUARDS!

Will you accept my thanks for the confidence manifested in your desire that I continue as Com mander for the remaining part of the year? shall do all I can to merit your good-will. I have been obliged to make some changes among my helpers, and I have thought it expedient to appoint Mildred N. Baldwin, Fredericktown, Adjutant, vice Dana G. Chandler, resigned. and Berta B. Barr, Fiorida, Chairman of Investigating Committee, vice Mildred N. Baldwin, promoted. Applications for membership will hereafter be sent to Miss Barr.

The Color-Guard, Brother Neaderhauser, is very anxious to secure a flag for the Division this year, and we all ought to assist in this work. I appoint Brother James B. Twaddles, Pravo, and Sisters Vira V. Stockton, Findley, and Anna L. Mansfield, Hopedale, a committee to co-operate with the Color-Guard to this end.

Brother Neaderhauser has proposed to send to

Columbian souvenir postal card for 10 cents, a Columbian souvenir medal for 50 cents, and, in addition, his latest photograph, taken in the uniform of a Columbian Guard, to the person sending the largest contribution to the flag fund, We very cordially invite those suspended by the Rules and Regulations to renew their relations by forwarding to Quartermaster Alice L. Cress, Steubenville, one year's dues. Ohio ought to be numerically the strongest Division of the N. T. C. C. Guards, and would be, if so many had not allowed themselves to be suspended. We also extend this invitation to membership to all the C. C.'s within the Buckeye State. There are above 500 such, and we have room for every one of them. Blanks

furnished on application. We suggest that every Ohio Guard begin planning to have the Ohio Division make the very best showing of any Division at the next annual Reunion, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., both in numbers and in ability to make a happy, profitable meeting Do not al much in the C. C. Guards" to have any influence

There are no berries and nuts in the woods for the youngsters who never go after them. Prove by "good works" that "the half has never yet been told" concerning the Guards, as so many others have done.

I shall be glad to exchange communications with every member of the Division. Fire your questions as freely as you like. If we cannot agree, we shall not quarrel. With this wish for you, and for every Guard throughout our broad

"May smiling skies and pleasant ways Be o'er and round thee all thy days; May all thy ventures o'er life's sea Come back, increased tenfold, for thee,"

I am loyally yours, Pro Patria—
Frank McMurray, Commander Ohio Division
N. T. C. C. Guards, Canton, O. PASSING IN REVIEW. Maggie E. Mesher, Imlay City, Mich., writes to say that she was married to George G. Harrison, at the home of her parents, Aug. 7, and is now keeping house at West Goodland, where C. C. riends are invited to call. She did not marry

C. C., but recruiting will be easy.

Let all inquirers please note that when their names are placed in roll-call they become members of the C. C. without money and without price, and are therefore eligible to membership in the Guards Several of these names appear to-day.

Addie and Bertie Rupert, late of Essex, Canada, now of 377 Wabash avenue, Detroit, Mich., wish to know if there are any members of the C. C. in their city. If so, they would like to meet them. Also, if there are any members who are invalid and need friends or help, they would like their address.

Mr. Leslie H. Carr, Clear Creek, N. Y., wishes to announce a meeting of the C. C. members at Jamestown, N. Y., to be held Dec. 27, 1893. Every member, if possible, is requested to be present and have a good time. Inquire at the Sherman House, as the place of meeting is not now known. Hire's Root Beer at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1893 .- The Chas. E. Hires

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Nov. 19, 1893. regero

Subject: Imitation of Christ. Eph., 4:20-32. One reading these notes should first carefully tudy the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

INTRODUCTION. Our study is the Bible. Rev. Dr. E. L Clark was installed, Oct. 20, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Boston. In his statement he said: "The Scriptures are the word of God, unchangeable, the only perfect rule of faith and practice. Its writers were directed by the Holy Spirit, so that they teach, without the least error, the will of God. The gracious light of divine truth comes to us unsullied, yet it is colored by the peculiarities of the age and authors, who lost none of their personality when they became a medium between God and

Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's, New York, recently in a sermon said: "What is the Bible? If we were asked that question most of us would reply: 'It is the inspired word of God.' That, at least, is what I would about him is always, Does he work?' say and that is what I believe. I believe that | 3. Fall into line with the leadings of by the Holy Ghost, Yet, while this isso, it seems own accord, to me that there is a great difference in the better and purer and of a higher standard than ing it so, and loving it so, and believing it so, we strive as nearly as we can to obey it." Addison, referring to the influence of the Old Testament philologically in its relations to our

and intense phrases." THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.

1. Introductory. Coloridge said of the Epistle to the Ephesians. it is "one of the divinest compositions of man, embracing every doctrine of Christianity." And Adolf Monod declared as to it thus: "It

Dr. Ellicott, in Smith's Bible Dictionary, says called out by any special circumstances, nor even to have involved any distinctly precautionary teaching, whether against Oriental or Judaistic theosophy, but to have been suggested by the deep love which the Apostle felt for his converts at Ephesus, and which the mission style. There was a large delegation of C. C.'s of Tychicus, with an epistle to the Church of tum. Applied March, 1892, for increase, claiming present from surrounding towns. May they five Colosse, afforded him a convenient opportunity rheumatism and resulting heart disease, disease, Colosse, afforded him a convenient opportunity of evincing in written teaching and exhorta-

2. When Written. The Epistle was probably written A. D. 62, or 33 years after the death of Christ and 1,831 to be examined for all disabilities, except years ago. As the Epistles are arranged in our Bibles the Epistles to the Ephesians is fifth in order of those written by St. P.ul. Chronologically it was in fact his ninth Epistle.

3. Where Written. The Epistle was written at Rome while St. Paul was there as a prisoner. (Acts, 28: 16. Compare Eph., 3: 1.) Though a prisoner he was allowed some liberty. He could see callers and send letters?

4. Author. The writer of the Epistle to the Ephseians was undoubtedly St. Paul. (See 1:1.) He wrote 14 of the Epistles. He was a "prisoner of the Lord," (4:1.) He was not a criminal, He was not in prison for debt, fraud, theft, nor the like. It was then a crime to be a Christian, and St. Paul was a prisoner on account of his following the religion of Christ. He suffered various tribulations. (3:13.) He was a prisoner because he was an ambassador of Christin chains as a punishment for being a Christian. (6:20.) His great culture, his deep and diversified experiences, his severe trials and persecutions, all fitted him to write with authority and intelligence.

5. To Whom Written. Though commentators are not agreed as to which place-whether Ephesus or Laodiceathe letter was sent, we may consider it addressed to Ephesus. The meaning of the contents does not depend on the fixing indisputably of the place whither sent. Ephesus was a city in Ionia, Asia Minor, at the mouth of the river Cayster, which emptied into the Ægean sea. That earlier city went to ruins, and another was built on the site. In the latter St. Paul founded a church. We read in 1:1 of the Epistle that it was addressed "to the Saints which are at Ephesus." In that city was the famous Temple of Diana. Though the Epistles of St. Paul are addressed to certain places and congregations, yet they were intended for all times and all localities. Hence we are interested in their study.

EPHESUS, 4: 20-32, Mental and Physical Parts Involved in Moral Con-

1. The ear. See V. 21. 2. The eye. See V. 22. The objects appealing to the lusts and misleading men and women effect their work by addressing the

3. Hand. V. 28. Wrong use of hands in stealing and good use in labor are mentioned. 4. Heart. V. 32. In early times it was thought the heart is the seat of the affections, and this idea still clings to our language. The more correct view is that the emotions are mental processes.

5. Tongue. V. 22. Good conversation, V 22. No lying. V. 25; cf. truth in V. 21. No evil communications, V. 29. No clamor, involving brawling, railing, obstreperous shouts, excitable yells. No evil speaking, swearing, blasphemy, harmful remarks about others. 6. Mind. V. 23. We must be renewed in the spirit, tone, of our minds. Anger, hatred, malice, bitterness, as well as righteousness and holiness are mental acts. The brain is involved. Old Man vs. New Man.

1. Anger. 26, 31 2 Bitterness. 31. 3 Clamor, 31. 4. Corruption. 23, 29. 5. Deceit. 22. 6. Evil speaking. 31. 7. Lust. 22. 8. Lying. 25. 9. Malice, 31. 10. Vs. Holy Spirit, 30. 11. Stealing. 28. 12. Wrath. 26, 31.

Forgiveness, 32. Good talking. 29. Gracefulness. 29. Holiness, 24. Kindness. 32. Labor, 28. Liberality. 28. Renewed mind. 23. Righteousness. 24. Tenderness. 33. Truthfulness. 25. Notes.

Edification, 29.

We record above 12 contrasts. We get a good the new man. Ordinarily men before they are Christians have many qualities of the new man. And it must be admitted that as Christian life runs the characteristics of the old man are not wholly eliminated from the new man. By the old man we understand the corrupt nature of mankind in general before God's

spirit moves on them and renews their moral natures. The Old-Man Morals. It seems astonishing to notice that St. Paul talks to a body of Christians about not stealing. lying, etc. We must keep in mind the status of ancient morals. A feading of the histories of those days convinces one of the urgent call

for a system of strict regulations as to property, human life, common domestic decency, truthtelling, etc. Even philosophers were loose in their instruction and more yet the religions of the day failed to enforce such principles; as, e. g., the decalog.

Stealth was bad, but not if from strangers or foreigners-not if so ingeniously done as to escape detection. Even in cases when known there was no public opinion aroused affecting a guilty man's social status. So of lying. Darius said, "When telling a lie will be profitable, let it be told." (Herodo-

tus, III, p. 191.) Tyrius (Maximus) taught, There is nothing decorous in truth but when it is profitable; yea, sometimes, truth is hurtful, and lying is profitable to men." (Dise., 3, p. 29.) Menander said, "A lie is better than a hurtful truth." Plato, "He may lie who knows how to de it in a suitable time." (Stob., Habit has great power. A body of men

brought up under a system of morals so loose would need constant watching and exhortation when brought under a tuition so strict as the Christian.

Christian.

No humbug. No deception. Address T. C. brought to light some fine verse-work.

Many of our eastern missionaries have occa
Barnes, News Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

11-9-93.

R. O. CHR

sion to preach to foreign congregations in a way which would be very unacceptable to an American or European audience.

1. Be careful about anger. So far as it is opposition to wrong-determination to resist all evil-it is well; but no malice must be tolerated. Some one has said, "He that would be angry and sin not must not be angry with anything but sin." Is anger ever right? H. W. Beecher answered thus: "Certainly. Otherwise why should it have been said, 'Be angry, and sin not'?" There is wisdom in the sayng, "The man who cannot be angry is a fool; the man who will not allow himself to be is There should be great care in the definition of the word ' anger."

2. Be industrious. A stoic is always in dan-

Frances S. Osgood was author of the follow-Labor is life! 'tis the still water falleth:

Idieness ever despaireth, bewalleth;

Keep the watch wound, or the dark rust assaileth; Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon. Labor is glory! the flying cloud lightens; Only the waving wing changes and brightens; Idle hearts only the dark future frightens; Play the sweet keys wouldst thou keep them in

Ruskin wrote: "Though you may have known elever men who were indelent, you never knew a great man who was so: and when I hear a young man spoken of as giving promise of genius, the first question I ask the men who wrote the Bible were inspired Holy Spirit. To pass from the old man to the men, and that they spake as they were moved new man is a route no one can travel of his

4. Be careful in the use of the tongue, moral qualities of its utterances, for some are | Thomas a Kempis wrote: "Govern your thoughts when alone, and your tongue when are others. All the destructive criticism in the in company." And Cate declared: "I think world, however, does not disturb us; for know- the first virtue is to restrain the tongue. He approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even though he is in the right." 5. Forgive. We recall Lincoln's "With malice toward none." Emerson once said of English tongue, and hence having specially in him: "His heart was as great as the world mind the grand Hebrew idioms, wrote: "They | but in it there was no room for the memory of warm and animate our language, give it force | a wrong." Away with bitterness. Be kind and energy, and convey our thoughts in ardent one to the other.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

[Correspondents should write each question on separate sheet of paper, give full name and adess and mark it "Correspondents' Column." attention will be paid to communications not ac embraces in its brevity the whole field of the requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mai only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made of this letter, it "does not seem to have been | within a week, and if in this column within three weeks.1

> P. G., National Military Home, O .- I applied for pension, old inw, November, 1890, claiming dis-ease of stomach, bowels, rectum, and rheumatism. Examined May, 1891, Board finding disease of bowels, rectum, and heart disease. Pension allowed November, 1891, on disease of bowels and recof stomach, bowels, and rectum. Applied May, 1892, through another attorney, claiming same disabuttles and disease of throat in addition. Examined on the March, 1892, claim November, 1892, the Board finding, presumably, all the disabilities therein claimed. October, 1893, received an order stomach, including disease of throat. Board found all the disabilities called for by the slip, but threa disease not in a pensionable degree. Same day sent an affidavit to Pension Office abandoning claim for disease of throat. Will this last act expedite claim? If pension is allowed on heart disease when will it date from, and can the claim for dis-ease of stomach be allowed? Answer. The waiving of claim for throat disease will neither retard nor expedite the claim. We cannot say definitely when claim for heart disease, if allowed, will commence. but if the first examination showed its existence in a pensionable degree, and you have proved the claim to the sati-faction of the Pension Bureau, it should date from flying claim therefor. It is probable that disease of stomach is merged into the

rating for disease of boweis, and will not entitle von to a separate rating therefor, F. W., Roxbury, Mass.-I enlisted in May, 1861. under the first call for 75,000 three-months men; served out my enlistment; afterward enlisted in October, 1861, for three years, and served out the full term. Was promoted to First Lieutenant after two years, and at that time received \$100, a standing bounty, after two years' service. This was the only money I ever received from town, State, or Nation, except my wages. Does this second culistment make me a veteran, and am I entitled to any further bounty? Answer, \$100 was all the bounty due on your second entistment-the first one being for three months does not count in a veteran sense. A veteran is one who served nine months or more in his first enlistment, and then re-enlisted for three

G. W. S., New Freeport, Pa .- A enlisted August, 1861, to serve three years, or during the war. In June, 1862, A, with the consent of his Captain and Colonel commanding the regiment, hires a substitute, who answers to A's name. In November, 1862, substitute contracted fever and died. This leaves A virtually dead on the rolls. A still lives. Can be, under these circumstances, get an honorable discharge; and if so, what is the proper course to pur-ue, and to whom should he apply? Answer. No. The substitution of another man was fraudulent, and no action can be obtained by the survivor which will be of any benefit to him. Our advice is to let the matter drop. F. M. B., Henderson, N. C.-To settle a difference of opinion between attorneys, will you please answer the following question: Is it legal for the guardian of minor heirs of a deceased soldier to my them their pension before they are 21? Answer. Yes, if he chooses to do so, and the court, to whom alone he is responsible for his actions, is satisfied. W. H., Lawrence, Mass.-Order 229, dated Jan. 19, 1893, reads as follows: "In the preparation of testimony in support of claims in pension cases ad statements affecting the particular case and not merely formal, most be written, or prepared to be type-written, in the presence of the witness, and from his oral deciarations then made to the person who then reduces the testimony to writing, or then prepares the same to be type-written. And such estimony must embody a statement by the witness that such testimony was all written, or prepared

for type-writing (as the case may be), in his pres ence, and only from his oral statements then made; stating also the time, place, and person, when, where and to whom he made such oral statements, and that in making the same he did not use, and was not aided or prompted by any written or printed statement or recital prepared or dictated by any other person, and not attached as an exhibit to his testimony. Any needless delay in the preparation of such testimony after such oral statement by the witness, or in forwarding the same to this Bureau, and any material alteration or erasure will be cause for rejecting such testimony."

Mrs. S. P. C., Plateau. Cal.—Can a nurse who constantly waits on a veteran draw a pension, and how

much? Answer. No. T. W. B., Clementsvals, Nova Scotia - A woman, alien, marrying an American man, and she, said alien woman, having children by a former hus-band, would latter marriage entitle her children by former marriage to citizenship of United States if said children were under age at the latter marriage? This marriage took place before the war of J. G. M., Madison, Ind.—Is a minor child or children under the age of 16 years at date of soldier's

death, and where the mother and father were not married until after the passage of the act of June 27 1890, entitled to pension under said act? Answer. Old Soldier, Bondurant, Iowa.-Please state what are the conditions to get into the National Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., also to the one at Day-ton, O. Answer. There is no National Soldiers Home at Washington, D. C. That Home is exclusively for Regulars, and requires 20 years Army service or pensionable disability contracted in the line of duty in the service. At Dayton the requirements are the same as at all other National Homes: an honorable discharge, disability for the performance of manual labor by reason of causes

neident to his service, etc. J. L. B., Syracuse, O .- I applied for a pension under the old law about four years ago, and was duly examined by aBoard of Examining Surgeons. About three mouths ago I was informed that my claim has been referred to the Board of Review for final action, and soon afterwards I was again or dered for examination, which order I have complied with. Does my claim remain with the Board of Review for final action, or does it go back on the pending files? Answer. If the examination was ordered after it had been referred to the Board of Review, the case will, as soon as the certificate of such examination is received, be resub-mitted, and will have precedence over cases in

pending files.

H. N. W. New Albany, N. Y.—Does the Government pay gold coin for silver bullion for coinage purposes in its monthly purchases? Answer. No: nor has the Government ever paid out \$1 in gold in the purchase of silver bullion.

W. H. F., Wymore, Neb.—Does the law require that a pensioner shall send his attorney 50 cents worth of stamps when he employs him? Answer. There is no law on the subject, but every claimant should, as a matter of right and justice, keep his attorney whole in the matter of postage, not to exceed 50

cents in each case.

H. A. T., Maine.—My mother died Oct. 17, 1893. She had been drawing a pension of \$12 per month as widow. I am the only living member of her family. She had been under my care for most three years; as she had no money or property. I have to defray the expenses of her sickness and burial. Am I entitled to her accrued pension? If so, how shall I proceed to collect the same? Answer. You are not entitled to the accrued pension, nor can any sum he recovered for any purpose whatever. The unpaid pension reverts to the Government.

A Reader, Troy. N. Y.—What day and date was Jesse James shot? What day and date did Sullivan

and Ryan fight? Answer. We are not a sporting journal, and therefore have no record of the events mentioned. We suggest that you write to Richard K. Foz, Propietor, The Police Gazette, New York If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost.

## MYSTERY.

E. S. HARVEY.

"BOKEBY."

about two years ago through the medium of

'Mystery," He has since composed about 130 form

puzzles, some 75 of the number being seven-letter

diamonds have also resulted from his labors. He

was born near the little country postoffice of Ridge,

Noble County, Ohio-where he now resides-Sept,

25, 1868; is the son of a soldier, and a teacher by

profession. Until his recent visit to Chicago, he

home is but 18 miles from Ridge.

ACOYAPA

LAMINAR

APANAGE

NANKEEN

ANAEMIA

TALLMAN

PIANOSA

SANGIAC

AMOROSO

ROMANOV

ARABINE

ASONANT

NOVELTY

Did, Ernest, Phil Down, Elbert.

985-Child-hood.

984-MARACAN

982-SATRAPS

had never met a puzzier except Piexus, whose

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN NO. 108.

981-Carved; craved.

AGAMANA

TAMARIN

AMAWALK

LARAMIE

ANTLINE

NANKEEN

HAPLOMI

APSIDES

PLIFORM

PODOLIA

EMERITI

DISMAIL

CALAWARS

Authors of word-forms: Rokeby, Tunste, K. T.

NEW PUZZLES,-NO. 114.

NO. 1039-TRANSPOSITION.

Eschew the weed, that is, don't chew it,

Your best girl will, with loathing, view it,

NOS. 1040-1-SQUARE.

1. Makes shady. 2. A pass and small lake of

Switzerland, 3. A hint, 4. A small water-cask.

5. Most violent. 6. German theologian and writer;

1. To loosen the clasp of. 2. River and channel,

Herzegovina, Turkey. 3. Ancient name of a small

politician; 1757-1834. 5. Seaport town of Sumatra.

5. Viennese landscape painter: 1760-1834. 7. To

NO. 1042-CURTAILMENT.

ONE thou for lost affection, for hights all unat-

For hopes that mocked thy effort, that brightened

And charms thee with its story but to clude thy

Go list the Two low voices that breathe a hely

Unto thy saddened spirit of sweet and lulling

Go list the brooklet's murmur, its quiet melody

Will steal away thy sorrows and bid thee not

By shams of human structure let not thy faith b

But FOUR it to the standard where truth shall shine

Without a firm foundation no work for good can

'Mid Nature's gentle teachings all trivial ills mus

NO. 1043-DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. To deceive. 3. A town of Africa.

f. Tools, 5, Set aside, 6, Black and knotted silk

handkerchiefs.\* 7. A genus of birds.\* 8. To let

back. 9. A woolen twilled stuff. 10. God. (Latin.)

NO. 1044-CURTAILMENT.

Life's but a dream, when all is said and done;

That through th' infinity of space is hurled

For 'tis but dress, all that FINE here have won:

A glittering PRIME that's snapt as soon as spun;

For who has resped that he has sown? Not one

Hopes, pray'rs and tears into one maelstrom

From time and space forevermore are whirled;

NO. 1045-HALF-SQUARE.

with five parts in each set. 3. Engrossing occupa-

tion. 4. P. O. Shelby County, Tenn. 5. Gravity.

6. A former spelling of omelets. (Cent.) 7. Sinck

County, Cal. 10. An imperial ensign. 11. A Flem-

NO. 1046-CHARADE.

My thoughts are FIRST distant, with May;

Where breakers far shoreward inreach

With a noise like artillery's play,

I lonesomely stroll on the beach

May, partner in happier stroils; She left for the city to-day,

(How slight this Havana consoles!)

With a sort of an intuitive tact.

I miss the light touch of her WHOLES

If so, though it utterance lacked,

She must be aware of my LAST, Had I had the courage to act, But silence somehow held me fast,

I am wet on each Two to the knee,

Has she from my life wholly past,
Or will she at times think of me?
"Look out!" holloas some one, "Avast!
You are walking straight into the sea."

Boom! splash! a huge breaker strikes me. May my head for a cabbage be boiled!

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

selves in like manner, and the Sub Rosa-Mand

Lynn issue has also received its share of

praise .- It is rumored that Morning Star will

resume "Our Mystic Circle." Let us hope so !

the solving contest, and this fact will, no doubt,

cause some of the aspirants for the medals to

breathe more freely. — Chadbourn's "Compli-cations" is as interesting a column as ever,

many valuable prizes therein offered having

R. O. CHESTER.

11-9-'93.

-Neither K. T. Did or Damon are to enter

-Kosciusco McGinty, Brooklyn, N. Y.

And my trousers are totally spoiled!

That thrilled me at every contact.

They say women see through men's souls

With a 25-cent Henry Clay.

ish painter; 1570-1621. 12. A letter.

Fish spears. (Obs.) 9. A post-village of Amador

-ITAMI-LONE FISHERMAN, Scranton, Pa.

I. Varieties of garnet. 2. Arranged in sets,

Dark night and cloud succeed an hour of sun:

Life's but a dream.

Life's but a dream!

-HESPHRUS, Worcester, Mass.

A bellying sail, scarce set but it is furled;

A round of fleeting phantasies begun

And ended in the twinkling of a world

To mark the seconds of man's little run.

-AIDYL, Waite, Me.

-X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

For SIX is at the portal of piety and peace.

All baseless fabrications must soon become

Seekst thou the fading glory that flashes for

-PHIL DOWN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

city on the Mander, in Caria, (Smith.) 4. French

The practice like a poison shun;

As you with noisesome fluid onz.

For if you don't your powers mental

If smoking comes in incidental,

The sickly cigaret eschew;

Will be afflicted by dire TWO.

1653-1706. 7. A sportsman.

and have waned?

power?

II. A letter.

MACULATE

DECEDENT

-NYAS, Washington, D. C.

-ROKEBY, Ridge, O.

STICKLES

ATELLANS

EDESHEIM

983-CHAPPED

980-CATALAN

Mr. Harvey became interested in Puzzledom

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Indiscriminate dosing, whether of human beings or domestic animals, is to be deprecated by reason of the evil effects which often arise. Medicines are made up of poisonous compounds and have no carative qualities whatever. In fact they are antagonistic to the existence of a living organism. The healing is by natural process and in harmony with fixed laws. The remedial agencies are only the means by which these laws are aroused to action, and to thus throw off the disease with the medicine. We quote from an exchange, which says in regard to horses: "If there is any one thing connected with the management of horses which should be abolished, it is the continued dosing for imaginary diseases, and that, too, without regard to the effect produced, or the possible need. There is no question that very often a horse will be the better for a little medicine. The system gets out of order and a little tonic will help materially in building up, but some squares. Two "eights" and two double-eleven judgment must be used, or more harm than good will result. In the early Spring in many cases the horses have been on dry feed all Winter and need a change, and a mild physic will be of benefit, and then something in the nature of a tonic. This is, of course, when the horses have run down. There is no question but that good care in good season will render this unnecessary, and this is the best plan. In all cases a good preventive is better than any cure, but this is not always done, and in by far too many cases horses are doctored without a proper regard for their needs. With all animals it is a poor plan to dose without understanding, first, whether the animal really needs the medicine, that the quantity given is what is needed to secure the desired effect, and how long it could reasonably be expected that the medicine would act, and in what way. One serious mistake is often made, and that is in giving one kind of medicine and then following it up with another before the first has had a sufficient opportunity to act.

If the animal is worth doctoring at all it is worth doctoring properly, and if the doses and action of medicines are not properly understood it will in nearly all cases be better to call in the services of a competent veterinary doctor rather than risk your own judgment. Have a sick horse and call in a few of your neighbors for a cure, and see how varied will be the treatment suggested and how little regard will be paid to the animal's condition. There is too much risk in this way. Because an animal with a strong constitution is able to take the medicine and still get well should not by any means be regarded as proof that it has been of benefit. Yet this has been the way a mixture is given, and if the animal gets well it is set down as a sure cure, without investigating as to the cause and effect of what has been given. Better not dose at all as an experiment; much harm is nearly always done at the expense of the animal, and it is nearly always best to let the animal suffer with disease than to be tortured with unnatural treatment in addition. Always give relief when it is possible, but try and do so intelligently, or get someone who

In a recent report of the Board of Trade in Philadelphia it was shown that the daily supply of that city was 510 calves, 1,410 sheep, 1,510 hogs, steers not given. Estimating the value of each calf, hog and sheep at \$10 as the average, shows a value of \$34,300. The eggs used daily amount to about 5,000,000, which, at only one cent each, amounts to \$5,000. About 7.500 barrels of poultry are also used. During one year 12,000,000 dozens eggs were used, which, at 121 cents per dozen (a low estimate). amounts to nearly \$2,000,000. If Philadelphia. which contains only one-sixtieth of the population of the United States, consumes eggs to the value of \$2,000,000 yearly, it is safe to claim that the yearly product of eggs in this country has a value of somewhere about \$1,000,000,000, while the value of poultry (geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls and broilers) amounts to a sum fully as large. The poultry industry of this country is great, and deserves more attention from Experiment Stations and fair managers than it has received, compared with other in-

dustries. The opinion seems to prevail among farmers who put their corn into the sile that it should be harvested before frost strikes it. This may or may not prove correct practice after further experience. The frosted corn rapidly dries, and if exposed to rains would probably lose some of of its nutritious contents. But, on the other hand, it can be packed into about two-thirds of the space that it would occupy if cut before And who has plucked that he has planted? None! frost, and where storage room is short this is an item worth considering.

The frosted corn, if put in in dry weather, however, will need to be moistened somewhat in order to make it pack well and ferment properly without souring or rotting. This moistening can be done by sprinkling water upon the cut fodder as it goes into the sile. or upon the uncut stalks as they go into the cutter, as may be found convenient. Wetting the litter used to cover the ensilage will also be found a great advantage, causing it to pack down more perfectly, and thus keep out the

G. J. Hastings, White Mills, Ky., writes: "Will you give me through your most valuable paper a remedy for cough in sheep? They cough just like a human."

Charles Harden, Oketo, Kan., writes: "I notice in your issue of Oct. 5 a small item from a farmer of Scranton, Pa., in regard to a weed that he calls the Jamestown weed, which he recommends for the hog cholers. I would like his address if you could give it."

The experiments this year at the Michigan Agricultural College confirm previous statements that potato scab may be avoided by soaking the seed in a solution of corrosive sublimate and planting on land that was not planted with potatoes for two years previous.

A Bitter Pill. American soldiers are said to be the best marksmen in the world. That is a pill that the British army will dislike to swallow.

How to Buy an Organ or Piano. A neatly-printed circular from Eugene, Sal-An organ or piano should form a part of every viac and Majolica announces that they will home, and there is no good reason why any home, issue a puzzle magazine, the first number to be no matter how humble, should be without one. This happy state of affairs is made possible by the brought out as soon as enough contributions are received. A prize is offered to the person who shall suggest the most suitable name for the paper. Every reader of "Mystery" should send one or more puzzles or items of news, etc., to Eugene J. Hazard, P. O. Box 194, Chicago, Ill., without delay. Anonyme, Willie Wild-wave, Rokeby, Majolica, Aspiricus, Salviac and Eugene dined together at the Niagara Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday evening, Oct. 24.-Ben Trovato writes that he enjoyed Guidon's flats immensely. Others have expressed them-

efforts of the well-known piano and organ makers, Cornish & Co., of Washington, N. J. Twenty-seven years ago this firm branched out from the usual ethod of selling through dealers, and began to sell their instruments direct from the factory to the family at the actual wholesale price; thus saving the purchaser the enormous profit and commission demanded by dealers and agents. Another great feature of their business is selling on credit to those who are not prepared to pay all cash down. They who are not prepared to pay all cash down. They arrange terms to suit the convenience of the purchaser, and impose none of the annoying conditions usually connected with this method of buying. Business enterprise and straightforward methods are always appreciated, and Cornish & Co. have been rewarded by a constantly increasing patronage until to-day they do the largest direct largest and plane business in the worlds in fact the organ and piano business in the world; in fact, is is said that there is a Cornish instrument in actual use in every county in the United States. They guarantee all their instruments for 10 years, and offer to ship either an organ or a plane on 60 days trial without cash payment, and pay freight both ways if it is not entirely satisfactory. Any one contemplating the purchase of either ar organ or piano will do well to write to this firm for their handsome catalogue, which they send without